





## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### NIGHT DISPATCHES.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

### ELITE CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

**Proceedings in the Court of Impeachment—Attempt on the Part of the Prosecution to Prove a Conspiracy—Argument on the Admissibility of General Thomas's Testimony—Chief Justice Chase's Action Yesterday Postponed by the Senate—Nothing Done in the House.**

WASHINGTON, April 1.

At a few minutes past 2 o'clock the managers, the House in committee of the whole, and the counsel for the President having taken their usual places, the Court of Impeachment was called to order at 2:15. The trial had been adjourned of the last day's trial up to the morning of the time cast by Chief Justice Chase to decide the tie vote on the question of retiring for deliberation, when Mr. Stanton had moved, as an extension of the time of adjournment, that the Chief Justice be instructed, as an extension of the Senate's opinion, that said vote of the Chief Justice was unauthorized and of no effect. On this motion the demand was made that the day, which being taken in evidence, was now 24. So the motion was disagreed to.

The question as to the admissibility of Blech's testimony about a conversation between Mr. Butler and himself was submitted to the Senate by the Chief Justice. Before a vote was taken Mr. Frelinghuysen enquired if the managers intended to connect the testimony of the witness with the trial.

Mr. Butler answered affirmatively.

Mr. Stanbury then rose and said the court had at length reached the domain of the law on a question requiring careful consideration. The question was the to be whether or not the declarations of Gen. Thomas were to be used against the President, though not proven to be authorized by him.

In view of the gravamen of the offense charged in the first three articles consist in the issuing by the President of the letter of authority to Gen. Thomas; in the fourth article, the offense charged is the same as in the third, but by the information that it was a military order to a subordinate military officer.

The Chief Justice ruled that the question could not be put, no evidence having been offered in proof of the conspiracy before February 21st.

The question was, "Is the testimony of Gen. Thomas to be used against the President?"

As yet we have no proof of any conspiracy, but the managers, in giving this letter of authority, the purpose of the present attempt is in issuing it by the production of irrelevant testimony about the acts of Gen. Thomas. Those without authorization by the President.

The President's intent could be shown only by the orders themselves. The order and letter of authority given to Gen. Thomas were the only documents of the President. They authorized him to do only certain specific things.

When a proper foundation of proof of a conspiracy is laid, then documents of supposed co-conspirators may be deemed to implicate others of them. In this instance no such foundation had been laid.

Even if it were admitted, which it need not be, that the letter of authority constituted an offense, and General Thomas of principal and general agent, it could not be maintained that the letter was in itself proof of a con-

spiracy. The nature of the order was according to the usual formula, to designate an officer known to the law, and to execute the duties of an office established by law. It would not be asserted that all officers appointed by the President are special or general agents. The President and his appointees were alike officers, and responsible to the laws. The managers are to expect him to show a conviction before the introduction of Gen. Thomas and the respondents.

Mr. Butler—Did not say hereafter.

Mr. Stanbury—Did you say he had done?

Mr. Butler—No.

Mr. Stanbury—Then if you expect to do it you must do it hereafter, and you either mean what you did not say, or said what I did not mean.

I beg your claim to be an unprecedented attempt to build a superstructure before laying the foundation.

Mr. Butler replied: "I said the argument of the respondent's counsel seemed to show that the trial of the case might decide their case."

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# LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1868.

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### EVENING DISPATCHES.

#### WASHINGTON.

**Military Regulation from Virginia**  
Pilot to Make Grant President at Once Sherman and Other Witnesses for Mr. Hayes. Proceedings of the High Court of Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

Yesterday Samuel Strong, who had surrendered himself to the Marshal, in expectation having been received as a traitor, was sent to the First Military District, for him as a fugitive from justice from Richmond, where an indictment has been found charging him with having obtained a signature to a petition for false impeachment, was before Chief Justice Carter.

After some conversation as to the points to be argued, Judge Carter expressed a desire to have the trial adjourned until the next session of Congress in Virginia to the civil power, and whether the military command occupies the position of the Executive in the State, it having been agreed that there was no trial before Gov. Pierson. Mr. Maynard said that Mr. Pierson is not Governor of that State.

The further hearing of the case was then continued till to-morrow, when as well as other persons, the question it involved being regarded with much interest.

Among the witnesses summoned for the President are Gen. Sherman, W. Armstrong, of Cleveland, B. A. of St. Louis, L. D. Campbell, late Minister to Mexico.

NEW YORK.

The State Legislature and the Erie Railroad—A Seventy-five Thousand Dollar and Other Bills.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.

The select committee of the Senate to investigate the affairs of the Erie Railroad will report to-day. Messrs. Pierce, Bradley, and Matteson joining in the committee, Mr. Dredge, Mr. and the Directors, and Messrs. Clegg and Humphreys recommending legislation to encourage a broad gauge line from New York to Chicago, legalizing the ten millions of stock recently issued by the directors of the Erie road from being directors of the Central, Harlem, and Hudson River roads, and vice versa.

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Mr. Glenn, in the Assembly to-day, said that an attempt would be made by his party to have Erie questioned, but that reports had been made that voice had been bought and bills passed in the House from pecuniary considerations. The Harlan bill is stated as a case in point. A committee of investigation was appointed.

NEW YORK, April 1.

Building 74 Fulton street, occupied by Ludhorne's piano factory and other concerns, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$20,000, partly insured.

Dennis Brown's sash and blind factory, in the same building, was also destroyed. Total loss, \$10,000. No insurance. Several dwellings were burned.

A fire occurred at 45 Chambers street this morning, occupied by Schack & Sons, glass importers, and Kukard & Brownson, & Co., clothiers. Loss \$16,000 insured.

ST. LOUIS.

Spiritualists' Celebration—Progress of the New Religion.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.

The spiritualists of St. Louis celebrated last night, the twentieth anniversary of the advent of spiritualism. The ceremonies consisted of an address by Miss Eliza Woods, followed by a lecture on the subject, giving a history of the Kochéek knockings, and similar phenomena, and briefly sketching the growth and progress of their religion, claiming that it had gained in this country alone over four million believers. Following the address were singing, marching, and physical exercises by children of the Progressive Lyceum, a Monday school, the whole terminating with a dance, which was numerously attended.

The New Orleans steamers of the Atlantic Line, and outsiders, have perfected arrangements to call at the Line's wharves. The object is to await the arrival of the Pauper. The Pauper leaves to-day at noon, and arrives on Thursday, under the new arrangement.

The levee is crowded with boats. Some cannot reach the bank without waiting and powerful squeezing. Freight and passenger boats are getting excellent down trips. Some of the recently departed steamboats had quite large freight. The Pauper line is receiving large quantities of mail, and leaving with all the mail, except a public meeting, one which Dr. H. T. Gardner presided and made an address. Telegrams were received from similar meetings in Cleveland and Chicago. Other addresses and passes were delivered, dancing was indulged in, and a collation concluded the anniversary.

EUROPE.

(BROADCASTS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.)

Negotiations About Schleswig-Holstein to have an Army Organization.

LONDON, April 1-12 M.

Negotiations between Prussia and Denmark in regard to the Danish fleet in Schleswig-Holstein, etc. continue. It is reported that the Danish Commissioners recently asked the cession to Denmark of the island of Alsen in the Baltic, and the same day the Danes sent a note to a public meeting, one which Dr. H. T. Gardner presided and made an address. Telegrams were received from similar meetings in Cleveland and Chicago. Other addresses and passes were delivered, dancing was indulged in, and a collation concluded the anniversary.

MADRID, April 1.

The Spanish Government will grant Cuba an army organization similar to her own.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.

A report from Fort Laramie says the Cheyennes and Northern Sioux are to be fully represented at the Indian Council. The Sioux are not yet, but are expected to arrive by the 7th. The commission will be held at Fort Laramie.

Passengers by the Santa Fe coach, which reached Hays City, Kansas, on the 24th inst., report that on the Wednesday previous a band of Indians robbers of twenty-five miles below Fort Dodge, of twenty-five miles, and the next day robbed another train of six miles and all its provisions. The Indians committing these depredations are said to be Cheyennes.

## CATAMOUNT ROCK.

From the Youth's Companion:

I wonder if my young readers remember having seen, in an old school book, called "Easy Lessons," a story with the title, "The Hedge of Thorns."

It was about a disobedient boy who had run away, and, finding his way through a long, rugged thicket, he crawled to the end of his father's house-lot, beyond which, he told the rest of the children, he expected to find "the end of the world."

And so they set to tell the story, and try to stir up anxiety, to make the attempt, and how himself and his little sister, whom he foisted into going with him, became, were drowning in a deep ditch, before they could get out.

Well, this story I am going to tell, though quite a different one, has a moral much like the moral of "The Hedge of Thorns."

Yesterday Samuel Strong, who had surrendered himself to the Marshal, in expectation having been received as a traitor, was sent to the First Military District, for him as a fugitive from justice from Richmond, where an indictment has been found charging him with having obtained a signature to a petition for false impeachment, was before Chief Justice Carter.

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NEW YORK, April 1.

The Herald's Washington despatch says a plot is on foot to add an amendment to the bill to extend the time of paying Grant's pension, so as to give him a larger sum than he now receives.

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